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Mr. Macmillan's Visit to South Africa

ON THEIR VISIT to South Africa, the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, and his wife visited all four provinces of the Union as well as the three British High Commission territories—Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland.

The following is a day-by-day summary of the Prime Minister's visit:

Jan. 27: Arriving at Jan Smuts Airport, Mr. Macmillan and Lady Dorothy were welcomed by the South African Minister of External Affairs and Mrs. Eric H. Louw. In Pretoria they visited the Voortrekker Monument and the ISCOR steel plant.

Jan. 28: Mr. Macmillan went down in one of the richest gold mines in the world, West Driefontein, and visited one of the biggest hospitals on the African continent, the Baragwanath Hospital for non-whites. The Prime Minister toured Bantu townships in the Johannesburg area, including Meadowlands, where 70,000 former slum dwellers now live in clean, new homes. It seemed as if the entire population of these towns had turned out to greet the distinguished visitor. The most touching part of the tour was Mr. Macmillan's visit to the Tumelo Lower Primary School where five hundred pupils sang happy songs of welcome in their own language.

At a civic reception at Milner Park, cheers and shouts of "Good old Mac" greeted Mr. Macmillan when he stressed the importance of the Commonwealth to thousands of guests. Mr. Macmillan said there are differences between the Union and Great Britain, but the Commonwealth is based on "a deep mutual understanding between people of different races, creeds and traditions."

Jan. 29: Mr. Macmillan was installed as honorary paramount chief of all the Bantu tribes in the Northern Transvaal, in the presence of ninety chiefs and more than 10,000 tribesmen.

(Continued on Page 11)



A large leopard skin was draped over Mr. Macmillan's shoulders when he was installed as honorary paramount chief of all the Bantu in the Northern Transvaal.



Personal

ATTENDED TANGIER SESSION

MR. BRAND G. FOURIE, South Africa's permanent representative to the United Nations, attended the second session of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa in Tangier, Morocco, last month. He was the leader of the South African delegation to the session.

* * *

DIRECTOR OF FOUNDATION

MR. A. M. VAN SCHOOR, head of the news department of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, has been appointed temporary director of the South African Foundation (Scope, January 1960, p. 5). MR. GERT FOURIE is acting head of the news department during the year of unpaid leave granted to Mr. Van Schoor.

* * *

NEW SCIENCE ATTACHE

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has appointed MR. D. RYLE MASSON as head of the South African Scientific Liaison Office in Washington. He will succeed DR. RONALD G. SHUTTLEWORTH who is returning to the Union. Mr. Masson, who is head of the C.S.I.R.'s Information Division in Pretoria, was educated at St. John's College in Johannesburg and the University of the Witwatersrand where he graduated with the B.Sc. Degree in Chemical Engineering. After military service with a chemical warfare unit in the Middle East and Italy, he joined the staff of the C.S.I.R. in March 1946 and shortly afterwards was sent to London as Assistant Scientific Liaison Officer. In 1948 he was transferred to Washington where he served for four years before returning to South Africa.

* * *

U.S.I.A. APPOINTMENTS

MR. A. GREENE, a former newspaper editor in North Carolina, has arrived in Cape Town to take up his appointment as the first Public Affairs Officer of the United States Information Agency in that city. MR. ARGUS TRESSIDER, the new Public Affairs Officer for the Union, arrived in South Africa on January 11. He succeeds DR. KENNETH SNYDER, who has returned to Washington. Although the U.S.I.A. has maintained offices in Johannesburg and Pretoria for several years, this is the first time such an office has been opened in Cape Town.

* * *

NURSERY FARMER ON VISIT

MR. A. A. J. NIEUWENHUIZEN, a prominent nursery farmer from Magoebaskloof, Transvaal, recently visited several cities in the United States on business.



General Il Kwon Chung, South Korean Ambassador to France and former Commander-in-Chief of the South Korean Forces, hands a gift to Mr. Eric H. Louw, Minister of External Affairs, when he called on him in Cape Town on January 14, 1960. The gift was a black vase made in Korea.

Korean Envoy Thanks South Africa

THE KOREAN AMBASSADOR to Paris, Gen. Il Kwon Chung, flew into Jan Smuts Airport in mid-January as the special envoy of President Syngman Rhee to thank the South African people for their part in the defense of South Korea.

"We want to pay our respects to your country for the help we received from you during the war," General Chung said. "Your people sent an Air Force battalion and we fought side by side with them, defending justice and freedom against Communist aggression."

Escorting the party of the former Commander-in-Chief of the Korean forces was Commandant M. J. Uys, of the South African Air Force, who served in the same wing with General Chung in the Korean war and knew the general as one of the air aces on the side of the United Nations.

While in South Africa, the Korean visitor called on the Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, the Minister of Defence, Mr. J. J. Fouche, and the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Eric H. Louw. He visited the Voortrekker Monument and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Pretoria and was the guest of honour at an official Government luncheon in the Cape Town Castle.

"I believe that our peoples, when we are in difficult circumstances, will always be riding the same horse," General Chung said.

London Times' Interview with Dr. Verwoerd

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRIME MINISTER, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, has a strong desire to promote the welfare of the Bantu as he conceives it best done, no less than to preserve White authority, according to a special correspondent of *The Times*, London, who interviewed Dr. Verwoerd in Cape Town.

Dr. Verwoerd struck him as a man who knew just where he stood on every issue. The correspondent added that he speaks with clarity and emphasis, making his points in an easy, informal style that marks him as a man serenely confident of where he is going. There is no rhetoric in his approach. He has the calmest self-assurance.

"His hands are busy as he talks, illustrating points by making sketches on a pad. When he is moved by strength of conviction his blue eyes glint with a fire that will quickly die down and turn to a smile.

SINCERITY

"The most strongly convinced opponent of policies of the South African Nationalist Government must find, in this very tall, white-headed man with a pleasant round face, now entering his sixties, an absolute sincerity of ideological belief.

"He agrees with the view that 1960 will see the continent of Africa a center of world news." As far as this affects the Union, says the correspondent, Dr. Verwoerd is confident that its economic stability will be undisturbed. The Republican issue will not be decided until a date, not yet arranged, after the Union's 50th anniversary celebrations have finished.

BANTU NATIONAL HOMES

The correspondent gives a detailed description of the Prime Minister's conception of Bantustan. "He dislikes the word, preferring to refer to the 'Bantu National Homes.' This phrase he stresses as being a clearer description of the objectives and free from the abusive connotations of Bantustan."

He believes, according to the correspondent, that the beginning already made for Bantu self-development has laid the keel of the ship which, he foresees clearly, confidently and in details, as being seaworthy and afloat in the years ahead. "Dr. Verwoerd regards the British Protectorates as natural components of the Bantu National Homes plan."

THOROUGHLY SOUND

He is happy about the working arrangements with the tribal leaders being thoroughly sound and healthy, says the correspondent. The Transkei has reverted, of its own free will, to a tribal authority system of self-government after several generations of elected council. Government critics have alleged that pressure was brought on the Bantu concerned.

"But this is untrue," Dr. Verwoerd says. "The choice was made by the Bantu themselves who, had they wished, could have gone on with the old system." Dr. Verwoerd stresses that tribal ways are democratic ways and efficient; and, at least at the present state of Bantu evolution, incomparably better suited than any other to satisfy Bantu aspirations and needs.

TRIBAL CONTACT

Dr. Verwoerd intends extending tribal contact with Bantu in the White area, both urban and rural, in which Bantu are resident. The links between these populations around Johannesburg and other great centers and tribal chiefs have, Dr. Verwoerd says, remained strong. It is through these links that the hope for future smooth relations between the races lies. He envisages progress to the end of the century on these broad lines.

The correspondent writes that the virtue of the Bantu National Homes is that they will absorb the increase of Bantu population which would otherwise swamp the White areas. Dr. Verwoerd reckons that the Bantu population, excluding the Protectorates, will reach 20,000,000 in the year 2600.



Referendum on Republic

SOME TIME after May 31, 1960, South Africa will decide whether to become a republic or to retain its present monarchical form of government.

On January 20, the Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, announced in Parliament that legislation will be introduced during this session of Parliament to make the existing electoral machinery available for holding a Union-wide referendum to decide whether or not to establish a republic. A majority either way would be regarded as conclusive. The referendum will be confined to the White electorate but the voters of South West Africa will not take part. Dr. Verwoerd said this was because, although the Union has a special interest in South West Africa, the territory does not constitute a fifth province.

Dr. Verwoerd said the proposed republic will have a parliamentary government and the posts of Head of State and Head of Government will be separated—unlike the situation in the old Transvaal and Orange Free State Republics. The Head of State and the Head of Government—the President and the Prime Minister—should be two different persons.

The question of whether the republic will be inside or outside the Commonwealth would be decided in the light of circumstances prevailing at the time, and the decision would be placed before the people. "Membership of the Commonwealth and the change from a monarchy to a republic are two separate matters and must be decided separately."

"There will be no radical changes," Dr. Verwoerd said, "nor will they be necessary to our parliamentary and other institutions."



CHILDREN'S HOTEL IN NATAL

A HOTEL FOR CHILDREN is a parents' dream which has been turned into reality by a South African couple, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Killassy, of Durban. They got the idea for their Kiddies Hotelette when they realized that many of their friends were finding their holidays restricted because of the children. Either the hotels would not accept children or the parents could not find a baby sitter for even a single evening away from home.

So the Killassys bought ten acres of the greenest ground in the cool hills of the Natal coastal strip and converted a large country mansion into a paradise for children. There they entertain their young guests with the help of an ever watchful and fully trained staff.

With a capacity of eighty-six, the hotelette accepts children either for overnight or for an extended visit, while the parents are overseas or on vacation. The average price for overnight, including dinner and breakfast, is about \$3.00 per child.

Children may continue to attend school during their stay at the hotel, with helpful supervision of homework. But the regular program includes a variety of games and entertainment. There are jaunts to Durban's spacious beaches and picnics in exciting spots, hikes, concerts, movies and fancy-dress dances—in fact, just about everything a child could want that would make up a healthy, happy vacation!

Above: The Kiddies Hotelette, owned by Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Killassy, is located far enough from the city bustle to ensure a pleasant country atmosphere. But transportation for the youngsters is provided in the station wagon, which makes regular trips into downtown Durban and meets planes and trains.

Below: For even the youngest guest, the hotelette has special nursery facilities under constant qualified nursing supervision.





From the moment the children wave good-bye to their parents until their stay at the hotelette is ended, they are caught up in the excitement of a world planned completely around their needs and desires. Group games are a great favorite among the guests. But the child interested in animals will have ample time to make friends with the many cats, dogs, pet birds and ponies roaming about the premises.



The dining room for the little folks (above), with its small chairs and tables, is planned to make holiday dining a real treat for the tots. The older children and teenagers eat in their own dining room (below), where the pleasant conversation and specially planned menus are always welcome after a day of recreation in the country air.



Banker Attests Union Growth on T.V.

THE POTENTIAL for economic growth in the Union of South Africa was related in New York City last month to a television audience of more than 2,000,000 viewers.

The account of South Africa's dramatic growth was given by Mr. Richard S. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of The First National City Bank of New York. Mr. Perkins appeared on the bank's regular evening news telecast just prior to his departure for the Union where he inspected First



Mr. Perkins

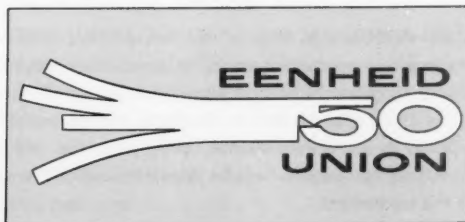
National City's subsidiary in Johannesburg and Cape Town. He arrived in the former city with Mrs. Perkins and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Spang, Vice President, on January 17 and spent the remainder of the month visiting local industries and conferring with heads of business and government.

The American television audience was told by Mr. Perkins how industrial production has tripled in South Africa in the past fifteen years. The viewers also were appraised of the favorable economic climate which exists there for industry. First National City was the first American bank to bring its world-wide facilities to South Africa, thus creating opportunities for increased export and import activities between the Union and other nations.

FAST MINERAL WEALTH

Mr. Perkins believes that the prospects for continued economic progress are encouraging. The Union is one of the richest countries in the world with its vast mineral wealth of gold, diamonds and uranium. Although the price of gold has held at an even keel, its production in the Union is still expanding, thanks to the introduction of highly efficient mechanized methods of mining. Other factors which should bring about a steady expansion in manufacturing industries are the large varieties of raw materials, cheap electricity, abundant supplies of coal and a large labor force.

Cash national income has nearly doubled in the past ten years, Mr. Perkins pointed out, and the further expansion of industry should result in an ever increasing prosperity for the Union. Accordingly, South Africa offers very interesting opportunities for businessmen throughout the world.



Diamond Delegates to Confer

EIGHTY LEADING MEMBERS of the diamond world will gather in Johannesburg for trade talks at the end of April. Delegates from Britain, the United States, Belgium, Holland, France, Italy, Israel, Germany and other countries, will be in Johannesburg for ten days.

One of the highlights of their stay will be a visit to the Premier Mine, where the Cullinan diamond was found. Mr. Harry Oppenheimer will be the guest speaker at a banquet in Johannesburg on April 28.

The conference will start on April 26 at the Diamond Club. Mr. I. Rotti of Belgium, President of the World Bourse, will take the chair at the meeting of Bourse delegates.

Mr. Dave Marais, deputy-mayor of Johannesburg, will preside at meetings of the International Diamond Manufacturers Association, of which he is president. It is possible that the City Hall will be used to put on a diamond display. This is the first time South Africa is host to this important conference.

DE BEERS TO SELL RUSSIAN GEMS

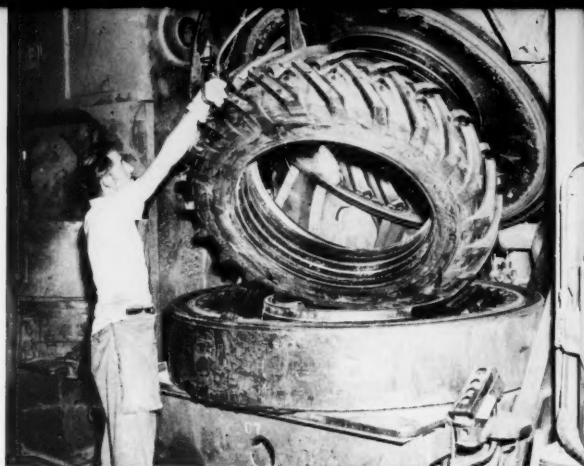
DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES has agreed to handle the sale of all diamonds which the Soviet Union wishes to export to the West. An announcement in Johannesburg by the Diamond Corporation stated that an exclusive agreement had been signed in London whereby gem stones from the Siberian deposits would be marketed through the Central Selling Organization in return for an opportunity for the U.S.S.R. to purchase quality industrial diamonds.

Diamond Sales Set Record

NET SALES of diamonds, made through the Central Selling Organization on behalf of South African and other producers, totalled £91,135,942 in the year ended December 31, 1959. This was a new record for sales in a one-year period, the previous high being £76,772,112 in 1957. Of the total for 1959, sales of gem diamonds accounted for £63,033,169 and sales of industrial diamonds for £20,102,756.

VECOR to Make Motor Parts

SOUTH AFRICA is to have a new two-million pound motor project under an agreement signed in London between VECOR (Vanderbyl Engineering Corporation) and Rubery, Owen and Company Limited, of Darlaston, England. Wheels, axle housings, petrol tanks, chassis frames, body pressings and other motor vehicle components will be manufactured in the Union under this agreement.



Thousands of tons of rubber are used in South Africa every year for the manufacture of products like this tractor tire, being hoisted from the mould at a factory in Uitenhage.

Synthetic Rubber Plant Considered

A £5,000,000 SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANT will, it is expected, be established in the Union in about two years. The decision to form the 'research' concern—the Synthetic Rubber Development Company of South Africa (Pty.) Ltd.—has been announced by the Industrial Development Corporation (I.D.C.).

If the development company's investigations prove the manufacture of synthetic rubber to be economical, the I.D.C. will consider promoting the manufacturing company without delay.

There are important factors indicating a substantial and constant rise in the use of the synthetic product by South African factories. The latest official figures available show that rubber supports some 140 establishments, employing well over 10,000 people.

POTENTIAL DEMAND

The present production of goods with a substantial rubber content is estimated at somewhere around £30,000,000. The Union consumed about 40,000 tons of natural and synthetic rubber by the end of last year. Of this, about 40 per cent of the imported rubber was synthetic.

However, the supply of natural rubber from the world's plantations is falling further and further behind the demand. More synthetic rubber will thus be needed in a wide range of South African plants and particularly in the tire factories and others grouped round the motor assembly industry.

This new development will tie in closely with the ambitious plans of the Government to build up the country's automobile component industry (Scope, December 1959, p. 6).

There is a potential demand for the output of the projected plant worth many millions of pounds. Sales could easily approach £5,000,000 annually within a few years.

S.A. GOING AHEAD IN WORLD TRADE

IN TWENTY YEARS South Africa has gone ahead of the world average and ahead of the United States in its share of the increase in world trade, said Mr. W. D. Waugh, President of Firestone International, recently.

World trade, he said, has increased by 360 per cent since 1930. The United States, which had 20 per cent of the total, has expanded her trade by 475 per cent while South Africa has increased hers by 530 per cent. "For a country that is thirty-third in the free world in terms of population, your accomplishments deserve the acclaim of everyone," said Mr. Waugh. "South Africans have shown superior vision, outstanding initiative and great energy in attaining so much. Your country is one of six in the sterling market doing more than \$100,000,000 a year in world export business. It ranks fourth in the sterling market and seventeenth in world export trade."

Firestone in South Africa in 1958 did ten times as much business as in 1938, he added.

EXPORTS HIGHER

SOUTH AFRICA'S EXPORTS increased by £35,719,598 during 1959—from £391,407,202 in 1958 to £427,126,800 in 1959, according to a statement from the department of Customs and Excise.

Imports, on the other hand, decreased by £66,409,977—from £555,510,453 in 1958 to £489,100,476 in 1959. These figures mean that the Union's trade deficit had fallen from £164.1 million to £61.9 million.

These figures exclude gold sales.

UN Economic Report on Africa

ABOUT 43 PER CENT of Africa's mineral output is accounted for by South Africa, excluding South West Africa, says a report compiled by the United Nations Economic and Social Affairs Department for the Economic Commission on Africa.

Gold and uranium are primarily responsible for South Africa's leading position, with coal, diamonds, copper and asbestos contributing on a smaller scale.

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (18 per cent) and the Belgian Congo (16 per cent) were the next two most important mineral-producing countries.

Total reserves of profitable gold ore in the Union are estimated at £6,636 million.



GOLD PRODUCTION INCREASED

WITH AN ESTIMATED GOLD OUTPUT of 1,669,000 ounces worth about £21,000,000 for December, the Union's gold production in 1959 exceeded twenty million ounces and, for the first time, had a value in excess of £250,000,000. The gold output in 1958 was worth £221,559,650.

In spite of the fact that many of the older mines are ageing rapidly, 1960 will see gold contributing even more to the country's economy. The output during this year will show a further advance on the record 1959 production as many of the newer mines increase their milling capacity.

"This Golden Year"

UNDER THE HEADING "This Golden Year," the *Mining and Engineering Journal* states that, if all the portents are read aright, 1960 should be a great one for the mining industry. The progress and achievements of 1959 have been notable—record gold and diamond outputs, major technical advances, including a further world shaft-sinking record and the manufacture of synthetic diamonds by De Beers, the launching of three new gold mines, and preliminary work on a vast new exploratory program. The New Year should see gold production achieving new heights as the younger mines bring still further capacity into commission. "Our guess is that the total value of gold output this year could pass the £270 million mark with ease."

REMBRANDT'S PROGRESS

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Rembrandt Tobacco Corporation was held recently in Stellenbosch. Mr. Anton Rupert, chairman of the company, said that the group's annual turnover is now more than £120,000,000 and that its sales account for more than one out of every eighty cigarettes smoked in the world.

He said that, by making it possible for people in the countries where the group operates to acquire a financial interest in the firm, a sound foundation is created for co-operation. Only in this way, Mr. Rupert feels, can an industry enter a foreign country with any hope of staying on permanently and successfully.

Eutectic Alloys

EUTECTIC WELDING ALLOYS CORPORATION of New York, the largest specialist manufacturing company in the world of welding alloys, is establishing a £100,000 plant in South Africa. Mr. F. Brandenburg, the manager of the local branch, says that the factory will cater for the needs of the whole of the African continent. Production of the alloys for local consumption will start early next year.



Five Smith College girls listen attentively as Mr. W. H. Coetzer explains a point of brush technique. They received etchings as mementoes of their visit to the well-known South African painter.

SMITH COLLEGE GIRLS ON UNION TOUR

ANOTHER TOUR of South Africa by a group of young women from Smith College, Massachusetts, was made recently. The tour was arranged by Dr. Gwendolen Carter and Maj. James Gardiner, both of the college, in collaboration with the South African Railways.

A day in Johannesburg was typical of many other days of the tour. The South African Railways had approached the Overseas Visitors Hospitality Committee, which formed a sub-committee of students from the University of the Witwatersrand to help with the arrangements.

The Wits students escorted the fourteen American girls to a number of places of interest in the city, including the studio of the artist W. H. Coetzer, a commercial high school in Parktown, and the head offices of the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

After a full day of sight-seeing, the girls were treated to dinner at the Emmarentia home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Conradie, where one of the South African students had supervised the preparation of a variety of typical dishes and delicacies.

Judging from the increased knowledge and understanding of the students—as well as just plain fun—there seems every possibility that such tours will become a regular Smith College institution.

Union Is Africa's Training Ground

THE IMMENSE IMPORTANCE of South Africa to the African continent's commercial future was stressed by Mr. A. E. Killeen, vice-president of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation, when he opened a two-day Pan-African conference in Johannesburg recently.

"South Africa is, and will continue to be the leading country on the African continent in every field of business endeavour," said Mr. Killeen, in his opening speech.

"Nowhere is commerce as advanced as it is here, and nowhere is such noteworthy and continuous progress being made. This country is the natural training ground for every prospective business executive in Africa. This is where he should be schooled, and from here he should go back and apply what he has learned to his own particular area."

Mr. Killeen feels Johannesburg is "an ideal 'delegate' city." "It has everything one looks for: first-class hotel accommodation, good restaurants, ample transport and excellent theaters and concerts."

Rand Share Prices in Herald Tribune

AMERICANS are now being supplied daily by the New York Herald-Tribune with the Johannesburg Stock Exchange prices of eighteen gold and financial shares.

These shares are: Anglo American Corporation; Blyvooruitzicht; De Beers Consolidated; Buffelsfontein; Free State Geduld; Harmony; Middle Witwatersrand; Orange Free State Investment Trust; President Brand; Potgietersrust Platinum; St. Helena; Union Corporation; Vaal Reefs; Western Holdings; Western Reefs; West Driefontein; West Rand Investment Trust; and West Witwatersrand Areas.

The prices are given in sterling under similar groups of share prices for the London, Paris, Frankfurt, Amsterdam and Zurich exchanges. They have been appearing since January 5.

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Coalbrook—All Hope Lost

ALL HOPE for the life of any of the 435 mineworkers trapped in the Coalbrook coal mine has been lost. This announcement was made by the Prime Minister, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, in Parliament on February 5.

During the previous night already, indications were that there was no life in the galleries 500 feet below the surface. Super-sensitive microphones, a two-way radio and a television camera all failed to elicit a response.

The only sound coming from the somber tombs below was that of running water, which was probably coming out of a fissure into the tunnel and running out at another fissure. The fact that the cameras had discovered the galleries below seems to indicate that the men were not necessarily all crushed by rockfalls.

When the first two emergency boreholes indicated that those sections of the tunnels were caved in, the mine management refused to give up hope and new holes were started, while an ISCOR drill continued its downward course. It was accepted that, if the new boreholes and the ISCOR drill failed to show life, the struggle would have ended. Mine officials, however, refused to accept final defeat.

Air, water and gas tests were all satisfactory, but all the mechanical tests—the microphone, radio, and camera — gave negative results. No human voice answered from the depths and no human shape was discernible on the screen.

City Deep: A "Safety Millionaire"

CITY DEEP, one of the deepest mines in the world, completed over one million underground fatality-free shifts in January. City Deep, which is one of Johannesburg's best known gold mines, began production in 1910. The deepest of its workings now extend to a vertical depth of more than ten thousand feet.

The "millionaire" shield of the Prevention of Accidents Committee of the Transvaal and Orange Free State Chamber of Mines was presented to the mine.

TURFLOOP TO OPEN FULL

MORE THAN two hundred applications for admission to the Turfloop Bantu university college, have been received from Bantus. This college, which opens at the beginning of March, will cater for Bantu from the Sotho speaking areas of the Transvaal, the Free State and Northern Cape.

The Zulu university college in Natal which will cater for about 120 students, will also open soon and more than fifty applications for admission have already been received.

BROADCASTING FOR BANTU

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION has taken its first official step towards establishing a Bantu broadcasting service. It has appointed Mr. C. Douglas Fuchs as head of the Bantu Service from January 1.

The service, which may eventually reach nearly 9,000,000 listeners, will come into operation in July.

The object of the new Bantu broadcasting service will be to provide entertainment, education and enlightenment. It will have news services, fed by Bantu correspondents, Bantu musical request programs, plays, features and talks.

Initially, the service will be in Zulu, Xhosa and Sotho. Later there will also be services in Tswana, Venda and Tsonga.

At present only about 12,000 Bantu families (about 80,000 listeners) in and around Johannesburg subscribe to the Bantu rediffusion service.

Springbok Radio officials have calculated that at least 50,000 listen regularly to the commercial program.

Mr. Fuchs, the newly-appointed head of the Bantu service, was for ten years Natal regional director of the S.A.B.C. He was head of Afrikaans programs in Cape Town from 1942 to 1946 and held the post of Regional Director, Natal, from 1947 to 1957 before becoming Regional Director, Transvaal.

"Square Deal" Says U.S. Visitor

"I WOULD BE very much surprised to find another country governed by Whites where the Non-Whites are given such a square deal in the economic field as in South Africa," said Prof. Henry Hofstetter of Indiana University, in an interview shortly before he left the Union after a three-month study tour.

Travelling more than 6,000 miles, he visited all the major centers of activity in South Africa. Although preoccupied mainly with his optometric studies, Dr. Hofstetter became well acquainted with South African conditions in general.

He said that he had been very impressed by the efforts being made by the Government to help the Bantu. This, he added, was an aspect of the South African scene that was not generally appreciated.

He had been to two or three Government-sponsored hospitals and had found the "facilities remarkably good."

"I have gone through a number of residential Bantu townships and I was continuously impressed by the obvious dedication of the administrative staff," he said.

At Umtata in the Transkei, Dr. Hofstetter read the minutes of the all-Bantu Territorial Authority. "From the tenor of the discussions I felt that this system reflected general satisfaction within the framework of self-government which is provided."

Dr. Hofstetter also had a look at agricultural progress in the Transkei and, commenting on this, he said: "There were good signs of erosion control and crop planning."

Union Festival: Music Details

DETAILS of the comprehensive musical season planned as a highlight of the Union Festival in Bloemfontein during May, have been released by the director of the festival, Mr. J. C. Pauw, in Pretoria. These include a ballet season, a series of concerts by South African artists, a week of concerts by the South African Broadcasting Corporation Orchestra, an opera season and a number of performances by a massed choir of three thousand drawn from all parts of South Africa.

The choir will be accompanied by the Defence and Police Force bands which, together with a number of bugle bands, will play an important part in the general festivities. The season will start with a ballet performance on May 2nd and end on May 30th with a choir festival in which seven selected choirs will perform as separate entities. All the massed performances will take place in the Free State Stadium.

S. A. SINGER DELIGHTS NEW YORKERS

RAPIDLY making a name for herself in New York night club circles is Miss Renee Raff, a singer from Cape Town who accompanies herself on the piano. She is presently entertaining patrons at the Golden Thread Cafe in the Hotel New Yorker and has been delighting guests with her syncopated rhythms.

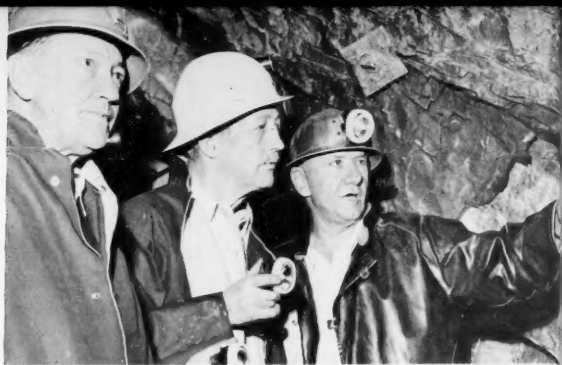
Although this is her first engagement in a Gotham night club, Miss Raff is well-known to evening revellers from London to Singapore. While in London, she charmed crowds at the plush Casanova Club and is familiar to British television audiences for her appearance on a popular music program. In spite of her busy career, the young South African found time for acting lessons at a Chelsea school and a year's study at the Royal College of Music.



Miss Raff

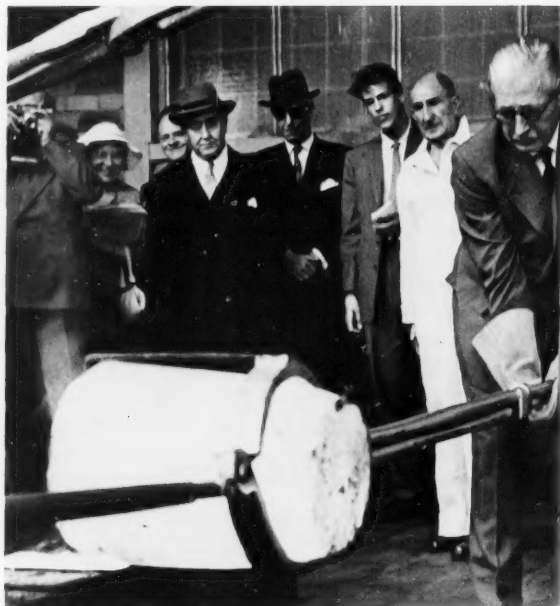
Hotel and at the world-famous Embers. Last summer, she even managed to sandwich in a three-month trip home to South Africa.

After her appearance at the Hotel New Yorker, she is scheduled to play at the Purple Tree in the Manger Vanderbilt later this month.



Above: The British Prime Minister (center) being shown around in the depths of West Driefontein mine, Johannesburg. Left is Dr. W. J. Busschau, President of the Chamber of Mines.

Below: Pouring molten gold worth about \$30,000 at West Driefontein. Fourth from left is Mr. Daan de Wet Nel, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.



Greeting members of the Advisory Board at Meadowlands Bantu township, near Johannesburg.



Mr. Macmillan Visits Transvaal Bantu

(Continued from Page 1)

This honour, the highest that can be conferred by a Bantu chief on a white man, was bestowed on him by the eldest of the chiefs, Frank Maseremule, who ceremoniously draped a large leopard skin over the shoulders of the Prime Minister. There was also a special gift for his wife—a kaross made of twenty leopard skins.

Jan. 30-31: During the week-end, Mr. Macmillan visited Swaziland and Durban, where he was loudly cheered at a garden party given by the Administrator, Mr. A. E. Trollip. He also paid tribute to the kindness and generosity shown servicemen who had passed through Durban in two world wars.

Feb. 1: He visited Basutoland and Bloemfontein, where he attended a reception given by the Administrator of the Free State, Mr. J. W. J. C. du Plessis. Afterwards he flew over Basutoland, the Transkei and the Cape Garden route to Cape Town, where he was welcomed by the Union Prime Minister, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd. "There is a genuine friendship between us and the country which you represent as Prime Minister," said Dr. Verwoerd. "We welcome you both as the personal friend we hope you will become and as the Prime Minister of that friendly nation." Mr. Macmillan replied, "We have already had some experience of the warmth and friendliness of South African hospitality. Wherever we have gone since coming to the Union we have enjoyed the friendliest of greetings from all sides. We shall take back with us great memories, and our faith in the Commonwealth and the relations between our countries will be strengthened and confirmed."

Feb. 2: Mr. Macmillan had consultations with Dr. Verwoerd, attended a reception given by the British High Commissioner, Sir John Maud, and dined with Dr. Verwoerd and other members of the Union Cabinet.

Feb. 3: Addressing members of both Houses of Parliament in Cape Town, Mr. Macmillan strongly condemned attempts to organize a boycott of South African goods in Britain. Other points of his speech:

● "No one could fail to be impressed with the immense material progress which has been achieved (in South Africa). All this has been accomplished in so short a time, it is a striking testimony to the initiative and skill of your people."

● "Today your readiness to provide technical assistance to the less developed parts of Africa is of immense help to the countries that receive it. It is also a source of strength to your friends in the Commonwealth and elsewhere in the Western world."

● "I am well aware of the peculiar nature of the problems with which you are faced here in the Union of South Africa. You have here some three million people of European origin. This country is their home. It has been their home for generations. . . . The problems to which you . . . are to address your-

selves are very different from those which face the Parliaments of countries with homogeneous populations. Of course, I realize these are hard, difficult and sometimes baffling problems. It would be surprising if your interpretation of your duty did not sometimes produce very different results from ours, in terms of Government policies and actions."

● "As a fellow member of the Commonwealth we have always tried to give South Africa our support and encouragement, but I hope you won't mind my saying frankly that there are some aspects of your policies which make it impossible for us to do this without being false to our own deep convictions about the political destinies of free men to which, in our own territories, we are trying to give effect."

During the afternoon, the visitors motored to Stellenbosch, Franschhoek and visited the wine-cellars of the K.W.V. at Paarl.

Feb. 4: After lunching with the Governor-General and Mrs. C. R. Swart, they went on a car trip to Chapman's Peak and had tea with the Administrator of the Cape Province, Dr. J. H. Otto du Plessis, at the famous Cape-Dutch homestead of Groot Constantia.

Feb. 5: At a press conference, Mr. Macmillan said that he personally would do everything in his power to keep the Commonwealth intact.

"Would you like South Africa to be inside or outside the Commonwealth?" he was asked. His reply: "There is no doubt at all about the answer to that question. We have had long connections with this country. We are half the founders of it. We have put money, lives, fortunes, hopes into it, and it would be tragic if we could not all live together and each play our part in the comradeship of this family."

During the afternoon, Mr. Macmillan and Lady Dorothy Macmillan embarked on the Capetown Castle on their return to the United Kingdom.

SPRINGBOK SKATERS

TWO YOUNG South African ice skaters, Mr. Gwyn Jones and Miss Marcelle Matthews, who trained in Edinburgh for the winter Olympic Games in Squaw Valley, Calif., are carrying the Union's hopes in the pairs event on the ice rink. Mr. Jones and Miss Matthews were coached in Edinburgh by Eric Batchelor, the resident professional there, known throughout the ice skating world.

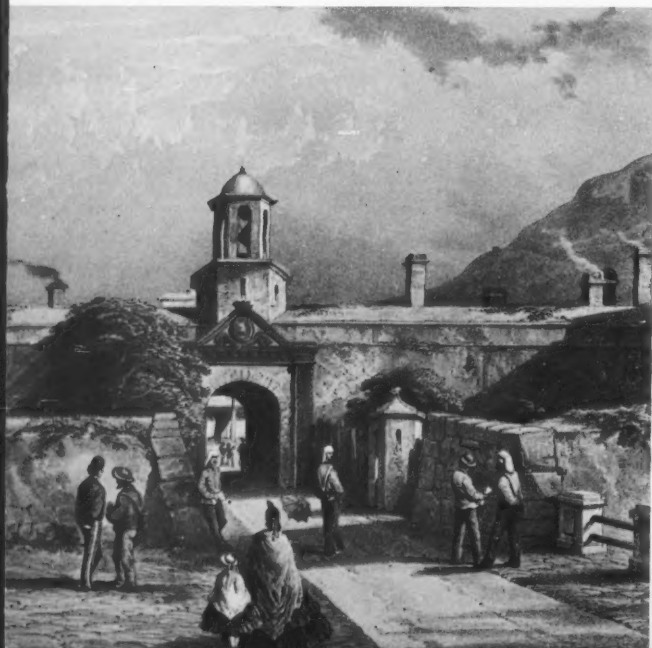
The other two members of the Springbok ice skating team, Pat Eastwood and Marion Sage, are joining their teammates in Squaw Valley. They left South Africa for the United States in late January, after completing their training in Johannesburg.



"The Kat" was originally the name for the wall built across the inner courtyard of Cape Town's famous historic Castle. Later the name was applied to the decorative balcony shown in this photograph.

CAPE CASTLE ACTS IN OWN STORY

The entrance to the Castle as shown in a print of 1866.



CAPE TOWN'S newest holiday attraction — the "Son et Lumière" productions at the Castle — is drawing crowds. Sound and light — the literal translation of the French title — play the leading parts in this 50-minute production, which traces the history of the Castle over the past three centuries.

While light patterns illuminate the walls and turrets of the building, a recorded script brings to life its history. Loudspeakers produce stereophonic sound effects. A fitting background to these shows is Table Mountain itself, the whole face of which is illuminated by the Defence Force specially for the occasion.

The voices of thirty-two characters, including Van Riebeeck, Van der Stel, Thibault, Cetewayo and Lady Anne Barnard, are heard in dialogue spoken by actors and actresses. The passages of dialogue are linked by a narration spoken in both the English and Afrikaans productions by Mr. Gideon Roos, director-general of the South African Broadcasting Corporation. The producer was M. Bernard Bertrand, a French expert on this type of entertainment, which is most popular in Europe. M. Bertrand thinks a similar pageant could be staged at the Union Buildings in Pretoria during the Union festival this year.

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